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lication of this new edition. It is true that they contain citations of later cases and some additional topics, but in these days of encyclopædias and key number systems, the bar should not be burdened with works of this kind. No doubt a new work on equity jurisprudence, based on Story's masterpiece, would be of very great value provided that it took advantage of not only the judicial but also the academic scholarship that has enriched this field during the last three decades. When we consider the great mass of original research work that lies slumbering in the various law reviews, and the many important references to the history and the doctrines of equity jurisprudence that may be found in the works of Pollock and Maitland, Holsworth, Jenks and other great legal historians, it seems a pity that editorial scholarship should confine itself to the mere addition of a few new topics to the text of a work of great recognized merit. For great as Story was he did not say the last word on any of the subjects which his genius illuminated. To take for example the subject of the relation of law and equity. Not to speak of the contributions to this topic that may be found in the works already cited, the special consideration given to it by Maitland, Langdell, Cook, Kerly and Hohfeld certainly merits consideration of a scholarly editor. The fact that the whole subject matter ought to be recast is indicated in the valuable essay of Professor Hohfeld, published in 11 Michigan Law Review 537, which displays the author's genius for analytical arrangement.

If, instead of republishing the entire work, the publishers had separately published the new matter and the new notes, it could all have been included in a very small volume for which not more than three or four dollars could have been charged. The reprint in three volumes of the whole of the older work with the addition of very little new matter at a price of \$22.50 does not seem in the opinion of this reviewer to be in any sense justified. The publishers of this work have issued so many notable contributions to our legal literature that we feel the less hesitation in making this criticism of the publication now before us.

CONSTITUTIONAL FREE SPEECH DEFINED AND DEFENDED. By Theodore Schroeder, of the New York Bar, 40 W. 12th Street. Pp. 456. New York City: Free Speech League, 1919.

The daily papers record numerous illustrations of the existence among us of conservative minds with whom emotional reaction takes the place of thought, and who are actively engaged in obstructing legislation designed to banish rules which an earlier age developed and adopted. A most striking illustration was furnished at a recent hearing in Philadelphia before a committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in consideration of a proposed act of assembly to modify the blue laws of Pennsylvania. The statements of the spokesmen of the opposition, principally clergymen, were characterized by ignorance, intolerance and intemperance. The opposition to change in society and in law finds expression in the field of judicial decision in a blind adherence to the doctrine of *stare decisis*. Against this canonization of the judicial saints the progressive spirit in society has bat-

tled in all ages since time immemorial. A recent decision of the House of Lords, *Bowman v. Secular Society, Ltd.*, Law Reports Appeal Cases, Part 4, pp. 406-478 (1917), marks the gradual conquest of modern ideas in the special field of the law relating to blasphemy and a notable review of this subject is published by R. W. Lee, Esq., in 16 *Michigan Law Review*, 149-157. The subject of the law of blasphemy has been frequently before the courts, but until the publication of Mr. Schroeder's work the historical interpretation of American constitutional guarantees in relation to freedom of speech has not received adequate consideration. As a result of his research, he has for the first time gathered a great mass of original material producing what he calls "almost a small cyclopædia of source-material on this question." He has been entirely judicial in the presentation of this material, and has presented authorities that may be quoted against him. All those who are interested in the development of free thought and free speech will welcome this collection of original material.

HAND BOOK ON THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. By Charles Frederic Chamberlayne, edited by Arthur W. Blakemore and DeWitt C. Moore. Pp. 1024. Albany: Matthew, Bender & Co., 1919. Price, \$12.

The great five-volume edition of Chamberlayne on the Modern Law of Evidence is recognized as a great contribution to legal science. His acute and vigorous comments, his broad scholarship and thoughtfulness, as well as his modernity in recognizing important new currents of thought, particularly in relation to adjective law, make Chamberlayne's work a contribution of the highest importance. Among his predecessors to whom he acknowledges his indebtedness are the great names of Stephens, Thayer and Wigmore. But although the great five-volume edition is indispensable to students and to the lawyer's library, it is obviously not a convenient work for ready reference.

The present handbook has epitomized the greater work and placed in convenient form, in a well-printed volume, the gist of the law of evidence for ready reference and use in the law office and in court. An excellent index and constant reference in the notes to the larger work add substantially to the value of this handbook. There is nothing quite equal to it for practical purposes.

AMERICAN CIVIL CHURCH LAW. By Carl Zollmann. New York: Columbia University, 1917.

This work deals with American law relating to religious organizations, a system which is the outgrowth of the peculiar doctrine of our government which though prohibited from establishing any church is bound to protect with impartiality the rights, contracts and property of all churches. The author has made an exhaustive study of the decisions and has gleaned from them a valuable harvest of principles of civil law in the field in which church and state come into contact, with such historical illustration as will enable the student to follow the development of a doctrine with intelli-